TO COST

It's a case of cut to cost or carry over. So all the Summer Shoes are shorn of profit. What we paid is all we ask. In some cases, even less. Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's, all have shared in the price-shearing. Some of the lots are broken, but the chances are we'll be able to fit you.

> One lot we have in all sizes. They're Misses' Fine Shoes, in browns and chocolates with patent leather tips and fronts, lace or button, \$1.25

410 SPRUCE STREET.

Linen Slip Covers made for parlor furniture.

AND

Visit our Drapery Department, the largest and most complete in this part of the state.

MCANULTY

CITY NOTES.

Calvary Reformed and Grace Lutheran Sunday schools will conduct a joint ex-cursion to Lake Ariel next Friday. The annual excursion of Delaware and Hudson conductors was run to Cooperstown Saturday. Over a thousand people

were taken along. Drunks were unusually abundant in the central city Saturday night. Mayor Bailey heard eleven cases in police court yesterday evening, every one being for drunkenness or begging

The Heptasophs of the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys will have their annual gathering at Lake Ariel next Wednesday, Several of the grand con-

clave officers are expected to attend. A delightful concert, that it is hoped will be oft repeated, was given at Nay Auy park Saturday afternoon by Bauer's band. Over 2,000 people were attracted to the par.. by the music and the beautiful weather which prevailed.

Thomas Canavan, the Linden street marble cutter, while riding on his wheel on Wyoming avenue Saturday evening was run into by a horse and carriage, griven by Dr. Holfert, of Linden street. Canavan escaped who a severe haking up, but his wheel was wrecked

This week Evangelist L. Shelhorn will assist and preach from the gospel wagon. The wagon will be at the following local-ities at about 7.30 o'clock p. m.: Monday, at Dunmore corners; Tuesday, Wy-oming avenue, near Spruce street; Wednesday, corner Jackson and Main avenue,

West Side; Thursday, South Side, Hick-ory street, corner Pittston avenue; Friday, Linden street, corner Penn avenue, SURANTONIANS WILL "GRUB-STAKE."

Klondike Investment Company o

Scranton Has Been Chartered. Scranton is to have a "Klondike Investment company." A charter for the same was secured in West Virginia week and the company, it is said, will be permanently organized tomor-

Frank H. Jermyn, Hon. M. E. Mc-Donald and P. S. Page are among the men who it is said are behind the enterprise. The capital stock is \$10,000, but by the provisions of the charter it can be increased to \$5,000,000.

The purpose of the company is to issue stock and with the funds thus derived send out a gang of experienced miners and prospectors in charge of a competent manager to gather up gold in the Klondike.

The company may also take a hand at local investments, or in fact take advantage of any good opportunity for investing large capital.

Old Forge Excursion.

Father Jordan will run his excursion to Farview tomorrow. The Populars of Moosic will compete with the Minookas for \$50. A uniform fare of \$1 will be charged between Pittston and Scranton. From Dickson and Olypphant 75 cents. From Archbald 65c Trains will leave Scranton at 8.30, 8.55, 10.15,12.00 and 2.20. All trains stop between Pittston and Archbald.

We will be headquarters from to y until the season closes ±

PEACHES

THE SCRANTON CASH STORE

MORNING SERMON BY REV. MR. HARVEY

Germantown Divine Occupies the Penn Avenue Baptist Pulpit.

UNFINISHED TEMPLES OF THE HEART

Likened to One of David's Disappointments, His Unfinished Material Temple, But Which Was Later Built to God in His Heart. Plans Executed for God's Glory and Man's Good Receive Their Com-

Rev. Ransom Harvey, of Germantown, Pa., a minister whose sermons have on several occasions been received with much favor in this city, preached yesterday, morning and evening, in the Penn Avenue Baptist church. His morning theme was "The Unmaterialized Temples of the Heart."

Mr. Harvey's text was from I Kings, viii:17-19, especially the eighteenth verse, "Whereas it was in thine heart to build a house for my name, thou didst well, it was in thine heart." He

I suppose this passage introduces us to one of the bitterest disappointments of David's life-that he was prevented building a temple in Jerusalem fo the worship of God and the honor of His name. With him seems to have origi-nated the conception and plan of such a nated the conception and plan of such a splendid and permanent structure to be devoted to this sacred use. Before his time no such structure had ever been crected or attempted, nor so far as ap-pears from the biblical records even pro-jected. Altars had been built from the

And then the tabernacle and the ark of the covenant had been the center of worship during the wilderness wandering and during the five or six hundred years following the Israelitish occupation of Canan, down to David's time. David, however, conceived the idea of a parmanent structure, now that the people were permanently established and were no longer going from place to place, and transferring their headquarters and captains the control of itol-of something more benefiting the permanency of their religion and the grandeur of Jehovah than that frail moveable tent with its curtains. At dif-ferent times he turned to the scheme in his thought and made some preparation for it, accumulating something toward a building fund, in gold and silver and the

THE TEMPLE ON MORIAH. And finally the time came when determined to set about the erection of the temple on Mount Moriah. It was a time of peace in national life for Israel. A time of prosperity for the peo-ple and of personal prosperity for David. He had just completed a magnificent house for his own habitation. And as he sat in hat new house of cedar and looked out upon the shabby tent, sheltering the sacred ark of the covenant, where God dwelt among men, the purpose to build a house for God sometime, ripened into the purpose to build now immediately. See II Sam., 7. He spoke to the Propnet Nathan about it and Nathan quickly gave consent and told him to do what was in his heart and the Lord would be with

But Nathan was hasty in this mattertoo hasty as the event proved, for God sent Nathan to forbid David from build-ing the temple, assigning as the reason, in general that the time was not fully come for a change so radical as this, and particularly and personally, that David was an unfit man for such a work, that he had been too much a man of war and had shed too much blood. (I Chron. xxii, 8). He tells David that he has done well to plan it and that his work thus far is accepted and God's blessing shall be upon him and his seed after him and his son Israel and shall build the temple. But

not David. And so it was. David built the temple to God in his heart. It was there not only in vague purpose, but in definite plan and form. Just as the house you hope to build some time is all laid out in your mind and you can close your eyes and see it standing in all its beauty and completeness before you. We find that "He gave to Solomon the pattern-of all that he had by the spirit." (I Chron. xxvii, 11). And that pattern was complete even to minute details, and comprehensive of the whole magnificent structure. And David made vast preparation for the erec-tion of the material structure, in gathering together silver and gold and other metals, and stone and building material. But he never actually built any temple except that one in his heart. He never built the temple that was in his heart, outside the heart upon the hill of God, n Jerusalem. It was reserved for Soloto materialize his father's thought and purpose and cause to rise in massive proportions of stone and metal, the tem-ple on Mount Moriah.

THE EXPERIENCE OF DAVID. I have often thought upon this experi-

nce of David and of its typical character, matching as it does so often the ex-perience of God's servants today. And specially of those comforting words to David, "Whereas it was in thine heart to-build a house for My name, thou didst well that it was in thine heart." When God evidently takes the will for the deed, and pronounces His benediction upon unmaterialized heart-structure David's, let us learn a lesson of comfort for our own lives from this, about the unmaterialized temples of the heart—the temples that are formed in purpose but never actualized in fact—the good we plan to do, would so much like to do, but fail to accomplish, through some Divine limitation or hindrance.

It is the sad fortune of many, to build temples in the heart which they never are permitted to build outside the heart -which they never succeed in material They are like David and his How many beautiful structures we all build for God and humanity, in our thought and desire. How many gifts and good deeds we conceive. And how full the world would be of blessings and benefactions and kindnesses, if thoughts were things. When we were hildren they told us that "if wishes were norses then beggars would ride." And f wishes were dollars and sermons and houses and hospitals and asylums and alms and visits and food and medicine tender ministry to the unfortunate and sick and sorrowing, there would be no beggars and no lack of human service to humankind or to the church of Christ or to God. No homeless worshippers. No mortgages! No empty treasuries of churches or missionary societies! No need r want anywhere unmet! Our hearts are

Mr. Harvey here related the legend of the submerged city off the Brittany coast where spires are said to have been seen and church belts heard. It s only a myth of the sea but real as to the heart. He told also of David Smith's house at Cortland where only the rear wing was built and a foundation for the main part. Man generally bulds only the porch or wing of the temple he wishes to erect. Continuing he said:

APPROVED OF GOD.

Some of these unmaterialized temples Some of these unmaterialized temples are accepted and approved of God. And God takes the will for the deed. God can see the beauties that lie hidden in the depths of the sea. And He can read the secret wishes and see the hidden purposes of our inmost souls. There is not a tree in that forest, so deep down in your heart, not a flower in that garden, not a spire in that forest of churches, not a note from the music of the belie but God knows and sees and hears. Often his benedictions rests down upon the builder and his work and He says to us as He did to David, "Whereas it was in thins heart to David, "Whereas it was in thine heart

And does He always take the will for

And does He always take the will for the deed? There are people whose religion is merely and only sentimental. They are full of good wishes and plans. Always telling what they would like to do but never doing anything. Their purposes for good are like the momentary flashes of heat-lightning at the close of a summer day, just an instant darting across the clouds and then gone. Does God say of these well done? Does He take the will for the deed. No! we must pretent the blanket of consolation so take the will for the deed. Not we must not stretch the blanket of consolation so far as this. It will not cover all these temples. We must apply this consolation only to similar cases.

A neighbor is full of professions of great things be would like to do, yet un-

willing to do the little things he could-you do not take the will for deed. A boy who has an apple nearly eaten, meets another boy and says, "I wish you had a nice big apple, but I have no more, take a bite of this one, take it all"—you take the will for deed. But if he says, "I wish you had a whole" and does no offer even a bite, the other boy will say his talk about wishing is sham and he is mean and stingy Do not tell God about the big red apple you would like to give Him and then not offer Him any of the

ALL SWEPT AWAY.

So with a single breath of indignation at ourselves, of sorrow and shame for the sham pretensions to good deeds, that we have cherished, the barren sentimentalism that does nothing to prove itself fruitful and genuine—with a single breath sweep all these away, and look down into the heart upon those temples of a more substantial sort. Temples builded of solidest rock of deep and ardent desires, affectionately reared and garnished in gold and silver and pre-cious stone. Take to your heart the consolation as you look, that God takes the will for the deed. God says "Whereas thou hast built them in the heart only it t well, thou hast well done."

Though David was denied the privilege of building the temple, God permitted him to make preparation for building it, let him do part of what he had planned; God took the will for the deed as to what he was hindered from doing and accepted the perfect temple of the heart; God permitted David's son to materialize the temple in the stead of his father; and God promised to build a house for David, to bring special blessing upon him and his children after him.

In II Samuel, the 7th chapter, is record ed a promise to David, given at the time when David disclosed his plan to build the temple, in consideration of that pious wish and purpose, "The Lord telleth thee that He will make thee a house," that is as He explains, "I will set up thy seed after thee—and will establish his kingdom," one of the chief desires of David's heart, connected with himself and his own family.

Similar compensations God often permits His builders, disappointed in their execution of their plans for God's glory and man's good today.

God lets us do part of the work. It we cannot give a million dollars, He lets us give \$1,000 or \$100 or \$10. If we cannot give all our time to Christian work He

lets us give a little. WILL FOR THE DEED. God takes the will for the deed as

dou't takes the will for the deed as regards the balance, which we are provi-dentially hindered from doing. He looks not only outside us but within. God sometimes materializes our temples for us at the hands of others. Sometimes our children finish the work we have be gun or planned or wished to do.

God will build a house for us-He will bring special blessings upon us and our children after us.

My child expresses desire to do some thing for me and there is at once awakened a desire and purpose to do some-thing for my child—so with my heavenly Father and His dear children. You plan to build a house for God, and God will surely build a house for you.

Let us build then these temples in the heart. Let us then do the best we can to build our temples outside the heart, in the deeds of life. Let us leave the rest in the deeds of life. Let us leave the rest cheerfully with God. He will surely appreciate and accept. He will bless. He is not unrighteous to forget your work of faith and labor of love. For the present it may seem to be a case of love's labor lost. By and by it shall prove a case of love's labor found and rewarded. love's labor found and rewarded.

SABBATH NEWS NOTES.

Rev. T. M. Davenport preached at Elm Park church Rev. Richard Hiorns occupied the pulpit of Grace Reformed Episcopal church, Edward Howell preached morning and vening at the Jackson Street Baptist

Rev. D. K. Freeman, of Huntington the Green Ridge Presbyterian church pulpit.

Rev. F. Von Krug, of Kingston,

preached at both services at the First Presbyterian church. Rev. J. T. Morris, of Wilkes-Barre, preached morning and evening at the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist church.

Professor Vernon Hughes, of Brooklyn N. Y., sang during the evening service in the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Rev. William Edgar, pastor of the Providence Methodist Episcopal church, preached in the Providence Presbyter-

ian church to a union congregation in he morning. Rev. John O. Jones, of Wilkes-Barre, preached two forceful sermons yester-day at the morning and evening services of the Believue Weish Calvinistic Meth-

odist church. There was no evening service at the Washburn Street Presbyterian church. F. W. Pearsall, secretary of the railroad Men's Christian preached in the morning.

INSURANCE COMPANY ENJOINED.

Its Secretary Begins an Equity Suit to Recover Salary.

The Traders' Mutual Life association, of this city, was made defendant in an equity suit Saturday by its former sec retary, E. K. Hanley.

Mr. Hanley avers that he was an incorporator of the company and was chosen its secretary. He was to receive \$50 a month for four months and \$60 a month thereafter, Last March, after being connected with the company for about a year, he says, he was deposed from his position and fraudulently deprived of all the books and papers pertaining to the office of sec-retary. The loss of the position and his books and papers he does not complain of so much, but when he was ousted the company owed him all the wages he had earned from the time he took hold of the office, and this he now desires to collect.

He declares that he has grounds for believing that the company proposes to wind up its affairs and transfer its property and prays court to enjoin it from so doing until such time as his claim is settled. A preliminary injunction was granted, returnable at the next term of court.

M'LAUGHLIN TOOK A CHAIN.

Will Have a Chance to Tell the Court Why He Did It.

Peter McLaughlin, of Priceburg, Satarday night walked into Davidow's jewelry store and after selecting a watch chain from the counter, attempted to walk out again. Mr. Davidow pointed out McLaughlin to Lieutenant Spellman, who was near by, and Mc-Laughlin was taken to the police sta-tion. He offered to settle the case by paying \$4 for the chain, but this would not do.

Mayor Bailey in police court yesterday held McLaughlin under \$300 bail to appear at court.

Go with Father Jordan to Farview tomorrow (Tuesday). See ad. for rates

AN ENCYCLICAL

LETTER READ

Prepared By the Bishops of Protestant Episcopal Church.

IMPORTANT

Many Questions of Absorbing Interest Are Touched Upon and the Attitude of the Church to Them is Defined .- Temperance, Purity, Sanctity of Marriage, Industrial Problems, International Arbitration, Religious Communities and Other Matters are Considered.

An encyclical letter from the bishops of the Protestant Episcopal church was read in St. Mark's Episcopal church, Dunmore, yesterday by Rev. E, J. Haughton. The letter will be read in every Protestant Episcopal church throughout the world. In part it is as follows:

Intemperance still continues to be one of the chief hindrances to religion in the great mass of our people. There are many excellent societies engaged in the conflict with it, but they need steady and resolute perseverance to effect any serious improvement, It is important to lay stress on the essential condition of permanent success in this work, namely, that it should be taken up in a religious spirit as part of Christian devotion to the

We desire to repeat with the most earnest emphasis what was said on the subject of purity by the last conference, and we reprint herewith the report which that conference unanimously adopted. We know the deadly nature of the sin of impurity, the fearful hold it has on those who have once yielded, and the fearful strength of the temptation. The need for calling attention to this is greatly increased at present by the difficulties that hamper all attempts to deal with the frightful diseases which everywhere attend it. We recognize the duty of checking the spread of such diseases, but we recognize also the terrible possibility that the means used for this purpose may lower the moral standard, and so, in the end, foster the evil in the very endeavor to uproot it. We are convinced that the root of all such evil is in the sin itself, and that nothing will in the end prove effectual against it which does not from the very first teach the Christian law that the sin is a degradation to those who fall into it, whether men or women, and that purity is within reach of every Christian who, trusting in the grace of God, fights the battle of his baptismal

SANCTITY OF MARRIAGE. The maintenance of the dignity and sanctity of marriage lies at the root of social purity, and therefore of the safety and sacredness of the family and the home. The foundation of its noly security and honor is the precept of our Lord, "What, therefore, God hath joined to-gether let no man put asunder." We utter our most earnest words of warning against the lightness with which the lifelong vow of marriage is often taken; against the looseness with which those who enter into its hely estate often regard its obligations; and against the fre-quency and facility of recourse to the courts of law for the dissolution of this most solemn bond. The full considera-tion, however, of this matter it has been

impossible to undertake on this occa-The industrial problems of the present day present themselves under the double aspect of justice between man and man, and sympathy with human needs. It is widely thought in some classes that the present working of our industries is un-just to the employed and unduly favor able to the employer. It is obviously not possible for us to enter upon the con-sideration of such a question in detail. But we think it our duty to press the great principle of the Brotherhood of Man, and to urge the importance of oringing that principle to bear on all the relations between those who are con-nected by the tie of a common employ-ment. Obedience to this law of brothergood would ultimately, in all probability, prevent many of the mischiefs which attend our present system. Upon this aspect of the industrial problems wise and helpful counsels will be found in

the report.
The other aspect of these problems coneerns those classes of the community by our Lord to the loving care of His disciples, the poor. It is undeniable that poverty is so far from being regarded in New Testament as a hindrance to the acceptance of the Gospel that it is, on the contrary, the rich as such that are warned that they will find serious difficulty in entering the Kingdom of

TEMPTATIONS AND TROUBLES. Still, the poor have temptations and troubles from which the rich are comparatively free. To give help in such temptations and to lessen these troubles is one of the special duties of the Christian. Of all the duties that our Lord has imposed on us none can be said to stand imposed on us, none can be said to stand higher than this; but while it is one of the most imperative, it is also one of the most difficult. It is certain that no permanent good can be done to those who find the daily struggle for subsistence very severe, unless they themselves will join in the work. But the per-petual temptation of their lives is to throw off their burdens and expect to obtain aid without any exertion on their own part. Many, perhaps the great ma-jority, rise above this temptation and live brave lives of dependence on their own perservering labor. But many sink in the effort and give up all true manly hope. It is character that they need

They need inspiration. They need to have hope brought to them; they need to be roused to a belief in their power by the help of God to live on higher principles. It is when men of this-class are fighting their own battle against their own weakness that they can best be aided by thoughtful sympathy and friendly help. But besides these there are not a few who are caught, as it were, in some overpowering current of trouble which they cannot deal with. Such are those who cannot find employment, though often longing to find it. The difficulty of helping these is well known and requires most careful study. known and requires most careful study. And, lastly, there are the many who are physically unable to maintain themare physically unable to maintain themselves; sometimes from congenital weakness, sometimes from accident or disease, sometimes, and indeed most often,
from old age. To instil Christian principle into the great body of Churchmen; to press on them the duty of not
only being ready to give and glad to
communicate, but of giving their time,
their trouble, their careful thought to
the discovery of the best mode of helping individual cases of need, is the task
which our Master gives us. We warmly
commend to all Christian people the Report of our Committee on this subject.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION. There is nothing which more tends to promote general employment and consequently genuine comfort among the people than the maintenance of peace among the nations of mankind. But besides and above all considerations of material comfort stands the value of peace itself as the great characteristic of the Kingdom of our Lord, the word which heralded His entrance into the world, the title which specially distinguishes Him from all earthly princes. There can be no question that the in-fluence of the Christian church can do more for this than any other influence that can be named. Without denying that there are just wars and that we cannot prevent their recurrence entirely, yet we are convinced that there are other and better ways of settling the quarrels of nations than by fighting. War is a horrible evil followed usually by consequences worse than itself. Abitraconsequences worse than itself, Abitra-tion place of war saves the honor of the nations concerned and yet deter-mines the questions at issue with com-pleteness. War brutalizes even while it gives opportunity for the finest heroism. Arbitration leaves behind it a generous sense of passions restrained and justice sought for. The Church of Christ can never have any doubt for which of the

two modes of determining national quarrels it ought to strive.

We pass from moral questions to ecclesiastical, and first to those which may

be called internal.
On the subject of Religious Communitles we do not consider it to be yet possible to give advice which can be treated as final. We believe that such communities are capable of rendering great services to the church and have indeed already done so. But we think more regulation is needed if they are to be worked in thorough harmony the general work of the church as a whole. What form such regulations should take requires much further con-

sideration. Meanwhile we express our strong sense of the care that ought to be taken in making sure that no one undertakes the obligations of community life without having, as far as human judgment can ascertain it, a real voca-tion from God. Whether God means a particular person to live in this particular way is the preliminary question to be determined by the person who asks to be admitted into a community and by the authority of the community that admits that person. We have requested the committee to continue its labors, and we commend the Report to the attention of the church,

THE UNITY OF THE CHURCH. On the Unity of the Church our committee has not been able to propose any resolutions which would bind us to im-mediate further action. A committee has been appointed to open correspondence with a view to establish a clearer understanding and closer relations with the churches of the East. The archbishop of Canterbury has been requested to appoint committees to look into the position of the Unitas Fratrum and the Scandinavian church, with both of which we desire to cultivate the most friendly possible relations. We recommend also that every opportunity be taken to emphasize the Divine purpose of visible unity amongst Christians as a fact of revelation. We recommend that committees of bishops be appointed everywhere watch for and originate opportunities of united prayer and mutual conference between representatives of different Christian bodies, and to give counsel where counsel may be asked: these committees to report to the next Lambeth conference what has been accomplished

Above all, we urge the duty of special intercession for the unity of the church in accordance with the Lord's Own Prayer, as recorded in the Gospel of St. John.

ELEVATOR BOY INJURED.

He Was Mighty Lucky That He Did Not Meet Death.

William Fox, of Cedar avenue, an elevator boy in the Henwood building, on Lackawanna avenue, attempted to jump from the moving carriage as it was descending past the second floor, Saturday, and missing his footing was caught and pinned between the carriage and the iron casing. By the greatest good fortune he es-

caped with only slight injuries. Foreman Andrew Conlin, of the Scranton Railway company's linemen, and some of his workmen happened to be near at hand and released the lad.

Go with Father Jordan to Farview omorrow (Tuesday). See ad. for rates and trains.

250 XX White Envelopes for 17c, at 3c.

We are still doing business at the same old stand where we have been for twenty-two years past and most re-spectfully solicit the patronage of the public as heretofore in awnings, tents, flags and all kinds of society goods and decorations.

S. J. Fuhrman & Bro

Steam Heating and Plumbing. P. F. & M. T. Howley, 231 Wyoming ave.

China Kall.

Are You Particular

About the appearance of . your table? Do you want t get your money's worth when you buy a Dinner Set.

Do you want a set of dishe that you won't be ashamed o when company comes? Some thing nice as china at one third the price.

We have just received a new open stock Pattern of the LAUGHLIN SEMI-VITREOUS CHINA for which we are sole agents in this section of the country.

The quality will suit the most fastidious and the price is only what you would have to pay for the common kind.

You can pick out just what you need and add more when you like. A complete set of 100 pieces costs only \$15.00. The shape and decora-tion are both new and beautiful. See them in our window. This ware positively wi

China Hall.

Millar & Peck, 134 WYOMING AVENUE-Walk in and look around

Not So Many

not craze.

Pictures to show you today as we had Saturday. Our ten per cent reduction cleaned us out of a lot of them. We've several big values for you today, however.

Etching Has oak frame-Special gold cornersdouble A French glass and mat; subjects by celebrated artists—well worth \$1.48. They go at

98c.

Lamps and Might inter-Silk Shades est you if you examine our new stock. Won't mention all the prices, but we have them from a brass cupid

lamp at \$1.98 up to \$12.00. We make a specialty of lamps. May not in-Shopping clude the arti-

cles mentioned below. The prices are interesting. Run your eye down the list.

Stick Pins-Good plate, roc, worth 25c.
Baby Pins—Rolled plate,
with chains, 23c, were soc.
Tumblers—Clear white glass

ac, worth 5c. Novels—Summer reading, 4 for asc, worth 5cc. Pocketbook—Leather lined, Sc. some were \$1.50. Cake Plates—Real china, decorated, 10c, were 25c. Rabbit's Foot—Sure good luck, 25c, sterling trimmings.

THE REXFORD CO., 303 Lackawanna Avenue. इवारामा १४ व्यापा १००० व्यापा १००० व्यापा १०००

can not now be overlooked as we have many interesting bargains that you will need; better look them

-	5 Hook Corset Clasp40
to	Vaseline or Petroleum Jelly40
n	Celluloid Side Combs4c
***	Pocket Toilets40
	Comb, Looking Glass, Buttoner, and
es	Tooth Picks40
********	10c Tooth Brush4c
of	12 Collar Buttons40
e-	Gilt, Silver or Black Belt Pins4c
	Needle Book40
e-	10 Darners and 5 Packs Needles4c
	Stocking Darners4c
	Tracing Wheels40
	Chinese Ironing Wax40
	Crochet Silk Spool40
	Celluloid Thimbles4c
	Face Powder4c
	Brass Rings, Fancy Work, 3 doz 4c
	Brass Head Tacks, 40 for40
	12 Costume Bells for Fancy Work 4c
	Key Rings40
	Linen Thread Spool40
	King's Machine Cotton, 2 Spools 4c
	Coats' Machine Cotton, 2 Spools4c
	Curling Irons40
	Curling Irons40 Hump Hook and Eyes, 2 doz40
ill	Shoe Laces, 1 doz46

Horn Hair Pins, 12 for40 Black Dressing Combs, 8 Inches Hair Pins, Assorted Boxes4c Key Chains40 Watch Keys40 Pearl Buttons, 12 for Dress Shields4c
Black Darning Cotton4c Fine Combs Tape Measure4c
Child's Lace Blbs4c Childs Oil Cloth Bibs40

THE GREAT 310 Lackawanna Ave.

J. H. LADWIG.

WITHOUT PAIN

By the use of my new local anaesthetic. No sleep-producing agent. It is simply applied to the gums and the tooth extracted without

All other dental operations performed posttively without pain.

WARRANTED 5 YEARS. These are the same teeth other dentists charge from \$15 to \$25 a set for.

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

Gold and Porcelain Crowns; Gold, Silver and Cement Fillings, at one-half the usual cost. Examination free. Open evenings 7 to 8. Sundays 9 to 11 a.m.

DR. BARRETT, DENTIST

316 Spruce Street, Next Door to Hotel Jermyn

MONDAY BARGAINS.

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Grand wind-up of the We have sold Wash Goods cheap, but never at such low prices as we offer for Monday;

Fine Lawns and Challies.....3c Fine Mulls, Dimities, Etc.....5c Fine Organdies, Lappets, Etc......7c

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Best Fine 15c and 18c Dress Ginghams Best Fine 20c and 25c Scotch Ginghams121/2c Best yard-wide Percales..... Plain and Fancy 20c Dress Linen 10c Wool Challies..... Fine Foulards 121/2c and 15c goods...... 5c Black Sateen Skirts, 75c goods... 49c Shirt Waists, fine white embroidered \$1.50 goods 25c Foulard and Fancy Stripe Silks, worth 35c and 50c.....

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A great bargain in short lengths of Table Linens, 2, 2 1-2 and 3-yard lengths:

15c Damask Toilet Towels......10c 12 1/2 Pure Linen Hock Towels 8c 50c Cream Damask Table Linen.. 39c 35c Cream Damask Table Linen.. 25c 25c Cream Damask Table Linen.. 18c

415 and 417